

hastened back to Tientsin, having learned that all the Pekin legations had been destroyed and everyone massacred. It is believed that the composite relief force learned of this dire happening and saw the uselessness of advancing further toward the walled city.

It is learned from reliable sources that 400 Chinese were killed in the attack of the fleet on the forts at Taku. The fort commanders are said to have acted by instruction of the Dowager Empress. The battle was a desperate one for a long time. The international forces lost twenty-one men killed and had forty-seven wounded during the bombardment. Shells from the Taku forts struck the foreign warships many times and the Russian ship Mandchur was blown up during the fight. Sixteen Russians were killed and forty-five severely wounded.

China is now practically at war with the world. Every nation having interests in the Empire is hurrying troops and fighting vessels to her shores. The announcement that 5,000 American troops have been ordered to Taku from the Philippines has caused general satisfaction here.

The United States battleship Oregon has also been ordered to that point. It is feared that Mr. Conger, the American Minister, whom the marines were sent to guard, the legation, and all Americans in Pekin have fallen victims to the mob.

A Shanghai despatch to Daiziel's News Agency says a great part of the Chinese garrison at Taku was killed or wounded in a splendid bayonet charge of the sailors of the allied forces. Three forts were completely destroyed by the ships.

A despatch from Paris says it is announced that the telegraph line in China has been cut south of Taku.

According to a Yokohama despatch, a sensation has been created by the report that the powers have asked Japan to send 20,000 troops to Taku. It is believed the Government will consent.

THE TAKU BOMBARDMENT.

British Admiralty Receives a Report From a Naval Officer.

LONDON, June 19.—The admiralty has received the following cablegram from the officer commanding the cruiser Eudymon at Wei-Hai-Wei, dated Lintinkuan, June 18, 8:30 p. m.:

"The Taku forts opened fire at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 17 on the ships of the allied squadron. After a six hours' engagement the forts were silenced and occupied by the allied forces. Additional men for storming the forts were sent in shore from the ships the previous afternoon.

"The British ships up the river engaged the sloop Algierne and the torpedo destroyers Fama and Whiting. The casualties on the Algierne were slight. Those of the storming party of the allied forces are not known. A Chinese second-class cruiser flying an admiral's flag was detained outside Taku by the admiral's order. No information of the commander-in-chief's (Admiral Seymour's) return had been received by the rear admiral by 2 p. m., on June 17.

"I am leaving at once for Taku."

TROOPS AND SHIPS FOR CHINA.

Infantry and Fighting Vessels Leaving for the Scene of Trouble.

LONDON, June 19.—Reinforcements, naval and military, are being hurried to the scene of trouble in China.

A despatch from Simla says that in addition to the Seventh Bengal Infantry, the First Sikh Regiment is going to Hongkong.

According to advices from Sargon, Cochin China, 16,000 French troops are at that point, waiting to embark for northern China.

A despatch from Brest states that the cruisers Gulchen and Admiral Charner have been ordered to proceed to China, and that Emperor William inspected at Brunsbuttel the German gunboat Tiger prior to her departure for the scene of trouble in the Orient.

TELEGRAPH STATION BURNED.

Li Hung Chang Said to Have Been Ordered to the North.

LONDON, June 19.—A despatch to the Central News from Shanghai says the telegraph station at Kalgan has been burned. The staff reported to the north.

It is recalled that Li Hung Chang has been ordered to the north to cope with the crisis and will leave Canton today.

CHINESE BOATS CAPTURED.

British Arrangements to Storm the Forts at Yang Sien.

LONDON, June 19.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Right Hon. William St. J. Broderick, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the latest despatches from China showed that arrangements had been made to establish a force at the Yang Sien, which would storm the forts.

The British ships which had gone up the river had captured two Chinese torpedo boat destroyers. Mr. Broderick added that the Government had not received any information since Sunday evening.

Later on Mr. Broderick stated that four Chinese torpedo boat destroyers had been captured. He added that the Government had not been informed that Admiral Seymour had returned to Tientsin.

NO WORD FROM CONGER

Uncertainty Yet as to the Fate of McCalla's Marines.

Acknowledged at the State Department That Actual War Is in Progress in China—Oregon and Other Ships Ordered to Taku—Rear Admiral Kempf to Act With the Powers.

Little news of importance was received from China by the officials of the State, War, and Navy Departments today. Communication is still interrupted and no word has been heard from either Minister Conger or the relief column under Captain McCalla.

The Bureau of Navigation this morning posted a bulletin to the effect that the Oregon leaves Hongkong today for Taku. The Buffalo has been ordered to Manila.

The only bulletin issued by the Western Union Telegraph Company, as follows:

"Latest advices report land lines between Taku and Tientsin, latter quite contiguous to the northward of Taku, now also interrupted, thus cutting off entirely telegraphic communication between Tientsin and Taku.

"Telegrams from Taku and Tientsin will be forwarded by post from Chefoo. A steamer will run daily between Chefoo and Tientsin. Telegrams for New-Chung and Port Arthur may be sent via Hielangoo."

It was acknowledged at the State Department today that a state of war exists in China and any steps taken by the Government will be with this fact in view.

The President this morning directed Secretary Hay to notify Admiral Remey to use such naval and land forces as may be placed at his disposal, in complete accordance with the instructions of the President, a reiteration of that sent yesterday and states clearly what the attitude of the American forces in China shall be. Whenever necessary to protect life and property, Rear Admiral Kempf is to act in concert with the powers.

It was stated at the War Department that in case of further hostilities either the Twenty-fourth or Twenty-fifth Infantry will be forwarded from Manila to Taku.

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In addition there are 100 marines on the Solace bound for Taku and more on the Iris also on her way there. These land forces, numbering altogether about 1,600 seamen and marines, will be in addition to the 1,400 men of the Ninth United States Infantry which will leave Manila about the first of the week for Taku.

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OPENED BY HANNA.

(Continued from first page.)

were fully and satisfactorily complied with; the people of the island are content, the vast mass of the American people approve, and we have avoided precedents that might vex us when we come to deal with the problems that finally await us in the establishment of our permanent relations toward the people of the Philippine Islands.

Cuban Policy and Friends.

"The circumstances associated with our possession of Cuba are new and unparalleled in the history of conquests. The cruelties practiced upon its people induced the war. Before we commenced hostile proceedings, however, and that the world might know that our hands were clean and that we were not animated by lust for territory, we solemnly disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over the island except for its pacification, and asserted our determination, when that was accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

"To this declaration we still rigorously adhere. And in this connection it is fitting to say that the speculations and frauds committed in Cuba by subordinate officials have made every American blush with shame, and until the last of the guilty men is arrested and convicted and sentenced that shame and indignity will remain. It is no more to be charged to the party than would a theft by a trusted employe be charged against the character of the merchant who employs him. The party that shields and protects dishonest officials forfeits public confidence, not the party that exposes and punishes them.

"That the Government makes good the loss is not enough, and perhaps the lesson has not been in vain if it shall serve to stimulate us to even greater care in dealing with those people for whom we have poured out our blood and treasure, and whom we hope some day to welcome on terms of closest friendship as citizens of a sister republic.

"We are dealing with Cuba in a spirit not only of fairness but of generosity and of absolute unselfishness, and whenever the inhabitants of that island evince and declare their ability to take over its government and control, that day they shall receive it; and until then we shall continue to administer its affairs under a rule salutary and satisfactory to all good citizens in Cuba, and creditable to the Administration at Washington, under whose orders the government is conducted.

As to the Philippines.

"We are told that the islands are rich in all the products of the tropics, in mineral wealth, and in the possibilities of their future development. So much the better. But if they were as barren as the Libyan desert, we would have taken them just the same.

"We haven't been there long, but long enough to reach two conclusions: One is, that the first thing we intend doing is to suppress the Tagal and Ilocos, and to establish law and order throughout the archipelago. That is the first thing we shall do. And the last, the very last thing we intend doing, is to annex, and at that moment, the question of giving up or of abandoning these islands.

"We are actually owners of the Philippines by an undisputed and indubitable title.

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There was an immense concourse of people, including some of the most prominent men and women in England, and the ceremonies were very impressive.

Wolcott of Colorado, Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, who has been mentioned as a Vice Presidential possibility; Irving Scott, of San Francisco, "the man who built Oregon," and consequently has had a boom for second place; Secretary Long, New England's man for the fall of the ticket; Joseph H. Manley, National Committeeman from Maine, and long and conspicuous figure at National Conventions; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, slated for permanent chairman, and scores of other National figures.

Governor Roosevelt entered the building with Chauncey M. Depew a few minutes after 12 o'clock and the now crowded hall arose to its feet and cheered him.

The Governor looked rather somber but managed to smile his acknowledgments at brief intervals as he made his way down to the New York delegation's section which was well up in front. Senator Depew bowed and smiled as he took his seat.

Everything was now ready for work to begin. The delegates were all in their places, and there remained but a few final whispered consultations among leaders in the rostrum before the Convention was called to order. In this interval the official photographer procured pictures of the Convention.

The first delegate strode into the Convention Hall at 11 o'clock this morning and his seat in the Missouri section. After that the delegates began to come in rapidly.

The band in the gallery struck up a lively air at 11:30 o'clock, but by this time a throng of delegates had gathered in the hall above the steady tramp of feet.

Senator Foraker of Ohio was the first of the important who employed him. The party that shields and protects dishonest officials forfeits public confidence, not the party that exposes and punishes them.

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HANNA APPEALS TO PLATT.

New Yorker Asked to Withdraw Roosevelt as a Candidate.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—At 11 o'clock today Senator Hanna called on Senator Platt, and the two had a long talk about the nomination of a Republican candidate for Vice President. Hanna, it is said, asked the New York Senator not to press the Roosevelt boom, and said that Senator Quay was influenced by personal feeling in forcing the Governor to the front. Platt replied at length, and spoke with great frankness. The talk was entirely friendly on both sides.

Mr. Platt said: "If Senator Quay is pushing Governor Roosevelt in order to oppose you I know nothing about it and I am not a party to it. I am here solely to do what seems to me to be best, first for the national ticket, and second, for the State of New York. It is my firm conviction that both interests will be best served by the nomination of Governor Roosevelt for Vice President. Until I am convinced to the contrary, I shall continue to work for his nomination. I shall not, if I can prevent it, permit you to spank the State of New York to punish Mr. Quay. I am looking solely to the selection of the strongest national ticket and the interests of New York and have no part in any quarrel between you and Mr. Quay."

Mr. Hanna urged that Governor Roosevelt would not strengthen the national ticket, and said that if Mr. Platt would change his view the nomination of the Governor could be prevented. To this Mr. Platt replied in substance:

"It has been demonstrated here that the Republicans of the country want Governor Roosevelt nominated. A majority of the delegates are for him, if permitted to express their personal choice. I am determined that they shall have a chance to express their choice in the Convention, and if we cannot agree, why, let all the candidates go in and the best one win. I cannot permit you, in your differences with Senator Quay, to use the State of New York to prevent the free choice of the delegates."

Mr. Hanna then suggested that the name of Mr. Odell be presented to the Convention. "When we present Mr. Odell, he will be nominated. When you have something definite to propose on that line, come and see me. If you want to nominate Mr. Odell, say so frankly."

After some talk, Senators Platt and Hanna agreed that the entire matter should rest until this evening, when they would have a further talk and try to reach an agreement. They separated on the most friendly terms.

After their talk Mr. Platt and other New York leaders repeated their assertions of the early morning that Governor Roosevelt would be nominated.

HANNA CAUTIONS ROOSEVELT.

New York's Governor Instructed How to Seek the Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Senator Hanna called on Governor Roosevelt this morning and talked very plainly to him about the situation. He said that if the Governor wanted the nomination and was going to take it, there would be no fight against it if it was brought about in the right way.

Mr. Hanna was friendly but very frank. He told the Governor that it will be unfortunate to have his nomination brought about in a roundabout and spectacular way that would be heralded over the country by the enemies of the Administration not as a victory for the Governor of New York, but as a victory over the Administration forces for ex-Senator Quay.

Mr. Hanna suggested that if the Governor had made up his mind to take the nomination he ought to have the New York delegation present him as its candidate and place him in nomination in the regular way. The impression is gaining ground that the final outcome of all these conferences will be the formal presentation of the Governor as New York's candidate.

DELEGATES TAKE ACTION.

California and Kansas Men to Vote for Roosevelt.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The California and Kansas delegations met this morning and decided to vote for Roosevelt for Vice President and disregard his statement of yesterday.

The Arkansas delegates wanted to take similar action, but Gen. Powell Clayton undertook to hold them off until tomorrow.

THE DISTRICT DELEGATES.

Myron M. Parker to Succeed Himself as National Committeeman.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The District of Columbia delegates have selected Hon. Myron M. Parker to succeed himself as National Committeeman.

Delegate Jones will during the Convention act as chairman of the District delegation and will serve on the following committees: Rules, Resolutions, Platform, and Notification of Vice President. Mr. Chase will serve on the Credentials, Order, and Notification of President committees.

SENATOR PLATT'S OPINION.

Still Looks Upon Roosevelt as the Vice Presidential Candidate.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Senator Platt said this morning that it still looked like Roosevelt for Vice President. He did not regard the situation as materially changed by the Governor's statement.

"I do not expect any important developments," he said, "until this afternoon." It is expected that the ninety-five New York delegates will take some action at the meeting this afternoon.

Senators Platt and Hanna were at breakfast in the main dining room of the Walton at the same time this morning, but they had no conversation. Mr. Hanna had a talk with General Grosvenor, Del. Del. Dick, and others in the early morning. He told all callers that he regarded Governor Roosevelt's declination as final. Mr. Hanna and his friends were pressing the candidacy of Secretary Long, but it did not seem to make headway.

Senator Scott of West Virginia said: "A strong effort is now under way to bring about the nomination of Mr. Long, but I am still hopeful that my candidate, Senator Elkins, will come to the front as a compromise man and be nominated."

The State delegates were slow in getting together this morning and there was a general disposition to await the developments of the day before taking action on the question of candidates for Vice President. Some of the delegations will wait until New York has acted this afternoon.

THE OHIO DELEGATION CAUCUS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The Ohio delegation held a caucus in the Hotel Walton this morning and elected George B. Cox, of Cincinnati, a member of the Republican National Committee.

PARIS LEADS IN STYLE.

In what is called "style" the Parisians surpass the world. Nine out of ten dress in black, which has to be the best advantage the fashion and brilliant complexion. There is usually a French touch of color in the hat; the hair is massed in the most bewildering fashion, a veil with plumes is always worn, and the ensemble is simple, yet always elegant.

The shop girls look like great plumes, and even the housewife's dress is a masterpiece of art. The best and purest of all malt and hop beverages is brewed in Washington. Heurich's process this reputation is well known to the chemists of the Agricultural Department of the United States. The only way to convince you that this is true is to "take" six thirty-four, Arlington Bottling Co., for a case of Heurich's, or Lager, and see how much you will enjoy a good, pure beer.

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ADJOURNED UNTIL TOMORROW.

The Motion Made by Mr. Cannon at 3:05 Adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—At 3:05 o'clock, on motion of Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, the Convention adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow.